THE
THE
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No. 9305. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 23. 1781.

Copy of the CASE *left by Captain* DONELLAN, *in the Poſſeſſion of Mr* WEBB, *for the Purpoſes expreſſed in the following Letter:*

Sunday, April 1. 1781.

"This Caſe has been read over to me this day, being the laſt "day of my life; and it contains nothing but real facts, as far "as my knowledge goes; and I ſolemnly requeſt, and firmly "deſire, that it may be publiſhed as a firm vindication of my "honour and character to the world. I alſo deſire, that Mr "Webb, one of my Solicitors, may be the whole and ſole pu-"bliſher of it, as a clear teſtimony of my being perfectly ſatiſ-"fied with his conduct.

"JOHN DONELLAN."

Witneſs, William Rowe, jun.
Witneſs, Richard Reynolds.

"The above injunction was laid on me at a time, and under circumſtances, which I could not even with decency refuſe to comply with. I confeſs I have nevertheleſs felt myſelf influenced by many diſagreeable apprehenſions for the conſequences of that acquieſcence; not from a conſciouſneſs of any impropriety or deficiency in the caſe, which it was my buſineſs to prepare, but from a delicacy, with reſpect to the parties who were unavoidably mentioned therein. However, as I have found myſelf called upon by the Public, and very much cenſured for the ſuſpenſion, I have, by the advice of many reſpectable friends, come to a reſolution of diſcharging this part of my truſt, in obedience to the dying requeſt of an unfortunate man, and which I flatter myſelf will prove a ſufficient juſtification of every part of my conduct, and protect me againſt any future reproach. I am, &c.

Coventry, April 14. 1781. "THO. WEBB."

CASE.

JOHN DONELLAN, Eſq; is ſon of Colonel Donellan. He was placed at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, when he was very young, where he received the early part of his education. At the age of twelve years he entered into the Royal regiment of artillery; with part of which regiment he went to the Eaſt Indies about the year 1754. Soon after his arrival there, he changed his ſervice into the 39th regiment of foot; but on that regiment being ordered to Europe, he, with many other officers of the ſame regiment, had his Majeſty's leave to remain in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, and while he continued therein, a company was given to him. On his return to England, he was put upon half pay in the 39th regiment of foot, on producing a certificate of his good behaviour to the then Secretary of War, Lord Barrington, and is now in receipt of the ſame.

In June 1777, he intermarried with Miſs Boughton, ſiſter of the late Sir Theodoſius Edward Allefley Boughton, who were the two only ſurviving children of Sir Edward Boughton, late of Lawford-Hall in the county of Warwick, baronet. Sir Edward left them to the care and guardianſhip of their mother, the preſent Lady Boughton, who, on her huſband's death, requeſted Sir William Wheler and Sir Francis Skipwith, Baronets, to act in conjunction with her in their management, both of whom acted during the life of Sir Francis Skipwith, but on his death the whole devolved upon Lady Boughton and Sir William Wheler. Sir William ſeldom interfered, except when particularly required by Lady Boughton; therefore her Ladyſhip may be ſaid to have had the chief care and management of her children and their property.

On the death of Sir Edward Boughton, his widow, Lady Boughton, continued to live at Lawford-Hall; and ſoon after her huſband's death ſhe ſent Sir Theodoſius to Eaton ſchool. During the time he was there, he led a life of diſſipation and folly, a matter which his mother may, in ſome degree, be ſaid to have been the cauſe of; for whether from a wiſh in her Ladyſhip to check his imprudencies, or from the known coveteuſneſs of her diſpoſition, or from what other motive is not known; but during the firſt part of the time he was there, ſhe allowed him only 1 s. 6 d. per week for pocket-money, and afterwards no more than half a crown; ſo that Sir Theodoſius finding the ſame far unequal to the expences he was neceſſarily put into, was obliged to think of ſome other means of procuring money, and being young and unexperienced, had recourſe to Jews, as Mr Donellan was informed by him. By this mode of ſupply it is however natural to ſuppoſe that he was furniſhed with plenty of money, and if that can be believed, it is equally reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the ſame tempted him to enter into debaucheries and follies, which he might not perhaps have thought of, had his mother made him an allowance ſuitable to his birth and fortune. Therefore to her conduct may, in ſome degree, be attributed the beginning of her ſon's intemperances.

In July 1777, being the month after Mr Donnellan's marriage, he and his wife went to Eaton to ſee Sir Theodoſius; whom they found at a Mrs Roberts's there, in a deep ſalivation for the venereal diſeaſe, under the care of a Mr Pearſon, ſurgeon of that place.

Soon after this Mr and Mrs Donnellan went to Bath: During the time they continued there, they received ſeveral letters from Lady Boughton, in the firſt of which ſhe tells them that ſhe had "*fetched*" * her ſon from Eaton, and had placed him under the care of a Mr Clare, an apothecary at Rugby (a plain proof that he was not then well); and in all the reſt ſhe complains of her ſon's irregularities and ſays, in one or two of them, "that blotches appeared upon his face, that he had loſt his fine complexion, and that he was then taking things for his complaint †."

Note.—[Theſe letters are ready to be produced, in caſe a production of them ſhould be found neceſſary.]

Before Mr and Mrs Donnellan left Bath, Lady Boughton made them a viſit there, and took Sir Theodoſius with her, who, during the time he was there, was engaged in ſeveral diſputes and quarrels; one or two of which were near being carried to ſerious lengths, had not Mr Donnellan ſtept in and prevented them, as is well known to Lady Boughton ‡. On her Ladyſhip's return from Bath, ſhe wrote Mr and Mrs Donnellan ſeveral very preſſing invitations to Lawford-hall, which Mr Donnellan at firſt declined, but afterwards accepted; and they arrived there in June 1778. On their arrival, they found Lady Boughton had ſent Sir Theodoſius to be under the private tuition of a Mr Jones, near Northampton, where he continued upwards of five months after Mr Donnellan's arrival at Lawford.

On Sir Theodoſius's return from Mr Jones's, he was ſo much altered in his countenance and perſon, that Mr Donnellan ſuſpected he had contracted a freſh venereal complaint; and, therefore, merely with a view of recommending a ſkilful ſurgeon to him in caſe he had, took an opportunity of queſtioning him privately on the ſubject. At firſt he ſeemed unwilling to give any anſwer; but at length confeſſed, that when he went to Mr Jones's, he was not well of his old complaint; and that while he was there, he uſed a great deal of Mercurial ointment, and wore flannel drawers every night, in order to prevent a diſcovery upon the ſheets. Mr Donnellan immediately communicated this to Lady Boughton, and adviſed her to place Sir Theodoſius under the care of ſome ſurgeon of eminence, who, inſtead of attending to what he ſaid, gave her ſon a book, called the Family Phyſician, which he paid great attention to; and it is well known was continually quacking himſelf from it.

Sir Theodoſius continued theſe practices till the ſame, added to his intemperances, and his unfortunate connections with different women, had nearly deſtroyed his conſtitution, and reduced him to a mere ſkeleton. In June laſt, he contracted a freſh infection, and applied to Mr Powell, apothecary, of Rugby, who gave him ſeveral boluſes of calomel §, and before the end of the next month, effected, as he thought, a cure; but, about a week or nine days before the death of Sir Theodoſius, he applied to him again, and complained of a ſwelling in his groin; which Mr Powell examined, and found to be a bubo forming. Mr Powell told Mr Webb, that he alſo obſerved a blackneſs about the ſame, and asked Sir Theodoſius what was the meaning thereof? who replied, that it was owing to his having put ſome mercurial ointment upon it; and that upon his (Mr Powell's) expreſſing ſome ſurpriſe at Sir Theodoſius's having any knowledge of mercurial ointment, Sir Theodoſius told him he had frequently uſed it before. This is mentioned in order to prove, that Sir Theodoſius not only knew the uſe and effects of mercurial ointment, but that he abſolutely uſed it frequently—Mr Powell on this gave Sir Theodoſius a repellant compoſed of ſtrong Golard, (according to his own declaration to Mr Webb ſince) which Sir Theodoſius uſed to the time of his death, and had a machine in nature of a bandage for that purpoſe, which was found in his bed-room after his death.—Whether this bubo proceeded from the freſh infection, or from the old complaint is perhaps uncertain; but the ſame is ſufficient to ſhew that the venereal virus was then in his blood.

On the Saturday preceding the death of Sir Theodoſius, the Reverend Mr Newſam of Great Harborough, called at Lawford Hall, and took notice to Mr Donnellan, that Sir Theodoſius appeared much worſe than uſual; which Mr Donnellan, by way of reply, ſaid he did not wonder at, for that he was continually quacking himſelf with Mercury, and by that means had nearly, he believed, ruined his conſtitution.—Mr Newſam concurred with him in opinion, and, as a proof that he thought Sir Theodoſius much altered and in a bad way, he mentioned the ſame to a Mr Clay of Rugby ſoon afterwards *.

That Mr Donnellan had reaſon to think Sir Theodoſius's health in a dangerous ſtate, is obvious. He knew the quantities of Mercury he took, and applied outwardly. He alſo knew his intemperances, and was confirmed in theſe things, by the frequent appearances of a ſlight ſalivation in Sir Theodoſius, which were ſo apparent by his breath ſmelling offenſively, and a quantity of water always running from his mouth that nobody choſe to drink after him;—and Lady Boughton muſt alſo well recollect, that Sir Theodoſius was obliged to keep an handkerchief continually at his mouth.

But Lady Boughton having paid the bills of three different ſurgeons for attending Sir Theodoſius, ſhe has had notice to produce on the trial "all the bills ſhe has paid to the different ſurgeons and apothecaries at "any time employed by Sir Theodoſius;" and therefore it will appear from them what quantity of Mercury he has taken and uſed. She has alſo had notice to produce "a written paper, in the hand-writing of Sir Theodoſius, found in his bed-room after his death, containing a memorandum of the time and place when and where he contracted the laſt infection, and of the effects of the medicines which had been ſent him by Mr Powell for curing the ſame." It ſeems very extraordinary, that Sir Theodoſius ſhould have made ſuch a memorandum; but it is nevertheleſs true that he did do it, and the ſame is now in Lady Boughton's cuſtody †.

On the Sunday preceding Sir Theodoſius's death, he ſeemed himſelf ſenſible of the weak ſtate to which he was reduced, and wept bitterly to his mother, ſaying, that if he ſhould get the better of his then complaints, he would lead quite a new life.

On the Tueſday following, being the 29th of Auguſt laſt, Mr Powell ſent Sir Theodoſius a medicine, to be taken the next morning. The perſon he ſent it by was Lady Boughton's ſervant boy, Samuel Froſt. He delivered it to Sir Theodoſius about four o'clock that afternoon, who immediately put the ſame into his pocket, as Samuel Froſt has ſince ſaid; and he, Samuel Froſt, did not, as he has alſo ſince frequently ſaid, ſee or know what Sir Theodoſius afterwards did with it.

At the time this medicine was delivered to Sir Theodoſius, Mr Donnellan was walking with his child in the field adjoining to the houſe, and could not poſſibly ſee or know any thing of Sam. Froſt's delivering the ſame to him. He continued to walk in the above field until about five o'clock; when coming towards the houſe, he did not go in, but went into the front garden, where he had not been many minutes before he obſerved Lady Boughton enter the ſame from the houſe, with a baſket in her hand. Her Ladyſhip ſeeing him, called to him, and aſked him to go and aſſiſt her in gathering ſome fruit. He accordingly went; and while they were gathering the ſame, they ſaw Sir Theodoſius ride by the wall of the garden, whom they aſked where he was going; and he anſwered a fiſhing.———Some of the fruit being out of Mr Donnellan's reach, her Ladyſhip deſired him to go and call Samuel Froſt, the ſervant boy before mentioned, to bring a ladder. Mr Donnellan accordingly went into the houſe, and called "Sam" ſeveral times. On his not anſwering, he went to the kitchen, where he found three ſervant maids buſy in a waſh, viz. Sarah Blundell, Suſannah Sparrow, and Catherine Amos; the firſt was the houſe-maid, the ſecond Mrs Donnellan's maid, and the laſt the cook. He enquired of them where Samuel was; and on their ſaying they did not know, he deſired them to ſend him into the garden with a ladder, as ſoon as they ſhould ſee him, and then returned ſtraight to Lady Boughton; the whole time of his abſence from her not being more than three minutes ‡.

Soon after Mr Donnellan had returned, Samuel Froſt appeared in the garden with a ladder, and while they were gathering the fruit therewith, Sarah Blundell entered the garden, and told Lady Boughton that a Mr Dand, and one Mathews, a carpenter, wanted her: Upon which her Ladyſhip went towards the houſe, and Mr Donnellan with her, it being then about ſix o'clock. When they arrived in the hall, they found Dand and Mathews there, whom they talked to about ten minutes (during which time Mr Donnellan never left them) and then they (Dand and Matthews) went away out at the door which leads into the inner-court-yard, and Mr Donnellan, at the ſame moment, returned again into the garden. There are large iron gates which open from the garden into the dial court-yard, and juſt as Mr Donnellan had reached thoſe gates, he obſerved Dand and Mathews (whom he had that moment parted with) paſs along the yard towards the ſtable; and therefore as he had ſomething more to ſay to them, he opened the iron gates, and called them to him. This converſation with them continued ſome time, and then, Mr Dand leaving them, Mr Donnellan and Matthews walked to Hewitt's mill, at a ſmall diſtance from Lawford-hall, to look at the alterations then making there. After which they walked up the river ſide to view the ſtate of the flood-gates, and continued to walk there ſome time. At length Mr Donnellan obſerving that the dew fell heavy, and Matthews looking at his watch, and ſaying that it was paſt nine o'clock, they parted, Matthews going to Longlawford, and Mr Donnellan returning to Lawford-hall, the ſame way that he went from it, viz. through the iron gates before mentioned into the garden, and from thence through the hall and paſſage into the parlour, where he found only Lady Boughton, and whom he ſaw at the parlour window as he paſſed through the garden, the windows thereof looking into the ſame: Her Ladyſhip alſo ſaw him, and muſt well recollect, that he was with her in the parlour in leſs time than one minute after ſhe ſaw him paſs by the window.

On Mr Donnellan's entering the parlour, Lady Boughton aſked him if he had ſeen Sir Theodoſius, or knew where he was? who replied, that he had not ſeen or heard any thing of him; upon which ſhe ſaid, *that he was out a fiſhing*, and added, that ſhe was very angry at him for ſtaying out ſo late, for that ſhe muſt, owing to the ſame, be obliged to light candles, and expreſſed no other concern.

Juſt at this moment Mrs Donnellan entered the parlour, and obſerving that Mr Donnellan's feet were wet, adviſed him to change his ſhoes and ſtockings, who refuſed, ſaying he was tired, and would go to bed. Accordingly, Mr Donnellan drank a baſon of milk, then on the table ready for him (the ſame being his uſual ſupper) and immediately went to bed: In five minutes after which Mrs Donnellan followed him, Sir Theodoſius not being then returned.

The room Mr and Mrs Donnellan ſlept in, was directly over the parlour before-mentioned, and the ſtair-caſe leading to it adjoins the ſaid parlour door, ſo that he was up in his room in leſs than a minute, and muſt be heard there by Lady Boughton in leſs than that time, from whence he did not ſtir till morning.

The ſtair-caſe before mentioned leads to Mr and Mrs Donellan's room, and another room or two (which were made no uſe of) and to thoſe rooms only; and the ſame rooms have no kind of communication with any other part of the houſe. Sir Theodoſius's room was quite on the other ſide of the houſe; therefore if Mr. Donellan had viſited his room before he went to bed, he muſt have firſt returned down the before-mentioned ſtair-caſe (which he could not have done without being obſerved by Lady Boughton, the parlour door being open the whole of that evening) and then have went through the houſe upwards of 80 yards, and up another diſtant ſtair-caſe; a matter impracticable, without being ſeen by ſome of the ſervants. But, even ſuppoſing Mr Donellan could have had acceſs to Sir Theodoſius's room, unobſerved, as it was then dark, it would have been nearly impoſſible for him to have diſtinguiſhed any particular bottle from the various number then in his room.

Thus, the impoſſibility of Mr Donellan's having acceſs to Sir Theodoſius's room, from the time of the medicine being delivered to him by Samuel Froſt, to the time of his death, is obvious, unleſs we could imagine that he went into the room the morning of his death, and mixed poiſon in the medicine while Sir Theodoſius was in bed; the idea of which is too abſurd to be mentioned. The fact is, that Mr Donnellan knew nothing at all of Sir Theodoſius's having received any medicine from Mr Powell the day preceding his death: but even if he had, and had had an opportunity of going to Sir Theodoſius's room unobſerved, it is not certain that he would have found the medicine there. For Sir Theodoſius put the ſame into his pocket immediately on receiving it, and as it is ſuppoſed there will be no proof of his having depoſited the medicine in his bed-room, it is not impoſſible but that he might take it with him in his pocket when he went a fiſhing *.

The next morning, being the 30th of Auguſt, Mr Donellan roſe about ſix o'clock, having agreed the preceding evening, to take a ride with Lady Boughton, who wanted to go to a perſon's houſe, at a few miles diſtance from Lawford-hall, to make ſome enquiries reſpecting a ſervant girl, and he walked about the garden and yard a conſiderable time, expecting her Ladyſhip. At length growing impatient, he went under her chamber window and called her ſeveral times; ſhe at laſt anſwered him, not from her own window, but from a window at the ſtair-head, between Sir Theodoſius's room and her Ladyſhip's, and told him ſhe ſhould not be ready ſome time. Mr Donellan obſerving that ſhe had not her riding-dreſs on, thought he might take a ride to Newenham-wells, diſtant about three quarters of a miles from Lawford-hall, to drink the waters there (which he uſually did) and return before her Ladyſhip ſhould be ready; and therefore, obſerving William Froſt, the coachman, ſtanding in the yard with the horſes, he went to him, and taking the little bay mare out of his hand, bade him put Lady Boughton's horſe into the ſtable, for that her Ladyſhip had ſaid, ſhe ſhould not be ready for ſome time, and deſired him to tell her, in caſe ſhe ſhould be ready before his return, that he was gone to Newenham Wells, and would not be long. This was the whole that paſſed between them; but it is ſaid, William Froſt is to ſwear on the trial, that Mr Donellan deſired him to pull out his watch, and remember the exact time of his, Mr Donellan's paſſing through the gate then near them, being the great or outward court-gate; which is a matter ſo abſurd in itſelf, that every perſon muſt imagine Mr Donnellan an ideot to give credit to it †.

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* Her own word.

† Lady Boughton, on the trial, acknowledged writing to this effect.

‡ Lady Boughton, on the trial, confeſſed this to be true.

§ A matter Mr Powell acknowledged to Mr Webb was true, and that there were about eight grains of calomel in each bolus.

* Notwithſtanding the different account given by Mr Newſam on the trial, of this converſation, Mr Donnellan, after his conviction, declared that the above, though not perhaps the exact words, was in purport the whole that paſſed between them.

† Mr Newſam, on the trial, did not think it prudent or neceſſary to aſk for the bills of the different ſurgeons, or for the paper found in Sir Theodoſius's bed-room, or to croſs-examine Mr Powell at all; therefore the Court remained ignorant of Sir Theodoſius's having ever had any other venereal complaint than the laſt infection, or of his ever having taken or uſed Mercury at all.

‡ Lady Boughton, on the trial, ſwore that it was about ſeven o'clock of the evening preceding Sir Theodoſius's death, when Mr Donnellan told her the ſtrange ſtory of his having been a fiſhing with Sir Theodoſius. At the time Sir Theodoſius rode by the wall of the garden, when he went a fiſhing, Mr Donnellan was with her Ladyſhip, and did not quit her preſence, except in going to call Samuel Froſt, till Dand and Mathews arrived; and afterwards he did not ſee her Ladyſhip till near ten o'clock, ſo that ſhe could not be correct in what ſhe ſaid on that head; but indeed the whole ſtory ſeems improbable, for it would have been abſurd to the laſt degree in Mr Donnellan to have ſaid that he had been a fiſhing with Sir Theodoſius, when he knew the gardener and others could ſo flatly contradict it.

* Dand and Matthews were ſubpœned to have proved the ſeveral matters related of them; but Mr Newſam thought it would be impoſſible to account for Mr Donnellan's time the afternoon preceding Sir Theodoſius's death, and therefore would not call either of them.

† This matter, it ſeems, was only report, for it was not attempted to be proved on the trial. However, it was an unfortunate report for Mr Donnellan, for the ſame was very generally believed, and tended to prejudice the country much againſt him.

[To be continued.]

WANTED immediately, for a Family of the firſt Diſtinction,

A FRENCH WOMAN, as Aſſiſtant to a Governeſs, and to ſit at table with her and the Young Ladies.

The Publiſher of this paper will inform any perſon properly qualified where ſhe may apply.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the deceaſed EUPHAM BAGENETT, alias DURHAM, Widow of James Durham ſailor in Newhaven, are deſired to meet in the houſe of Thomas Peacock vintner in Newhaven, on Tueſday the 1ſt of May next, at four o'clock afternoon, when the proper meaſures will be laid before them for obtaining their payment.

Not to be repeated.

SCOTS CROWN GLASS.

THE DUMBARTON GLASS-WORK COMPANY beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, That they now make WINDOW GLASS of the very firſt quality, and ſell it in crates and ſquares upon the moſt reaſonable terms. Merchants and dealers may be ſupplied, for exportation and home-conſumption, upon the ſhorteſt notice; and noblemen and gentlemen, who want real good glaſs for buildings, or an inferior ſort for gardens, may depend upon their commiſſions being executed with the utmoſt attention.

As this Crown-glaſs Work is the ONLY eſtabliſhment of the kind in SCOTLAND, and as great pains and expence have been beſtowed in bringing it to perfection, the proprietors rely upon the patronage of the Public, and the encouragement of every well-wiher to this country.

Letters and orders may be addreſſed to Thomas Younger, at the Glaſs-work, Dunbarton; or to John Morriſon, wright, Argyle-ſtreet, Glaſgow.

N. B. The Company ſtill continue to make and ſell BOTTLES of all ſorts. Orders for them may be ſent to Thomas Younger, Dunbarton; or to Hugh Colquhoun, Stockwell-ſtreet, Glaſgow.

From the London Papers, April 19.

LONDON.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

From the BENGAL GAZETTE *of Oct. 7. 1780.*

By letters from Madras.

Friday, September 22, 1780.

BY the Nymph sloop of war which arrived in the river this day from Madras, we had the following disagreeable advice from that Presidency:

That Lieut. Colonel Baillie returning from the northward, with intention to join the grand army under Major General Sir Hector Munro had been attacked by the son of Hyder Ali, whom he defeated. His detachment consisted of 300 European infantry, some artillery, three battalions of sepoys, and ten pieces of cannon; but hearing afterwards that Hyder in person, with the main body of his forces, had got between him and Sir Hector Munro, he thought proper to halt where he was, and immediately dispatched several letters by different routes to that General, acquainting him of his situation, and begging that he would make a motion with the army under his command, to favour his junction. Notwithstanding this interesting news, and the repeated intreaty of Lord M'Leod, and the rest of the principal officers, no notice was taken until an elapse of three days, when instead of making a movement with the grand army, a detachment was formed under Lieut. Colonel Fletcher: It consisted of the company of Gentlemen Cadets, the grenadiers and light infantry companies of the Highland regiment, under the orders of Major Elphinstone, two companies grenadiers, and ten companies of grenadier sepoys. This detachment, by making a circular route and a forced march, joined Colonel Baillie, who next day marched off with the two detachments, in hopes of completing his junction with the grand army. His disposition was excellent: He formed the troops in a kind of oblong square, the grenadiers leading, and the baggage in the center; and although the enemy's cavalry hovered round them in the whole march, no impression could be made.

About noon, when the troops were much fatigued with their march, they arrived at a Tope, which they were necessarily obliged, from the situation of the country, to pass through. Here Hyder had laid ambush, which succeeded to his wish. The troops, not suspecting any thing, entered the grove, but were very soon convinced of their error; for they were saluted shortly after by a very heavy fire from three masked batteries; one in front, and one on each flank, which played furiously upon them; and, at the same time, a prodigious number of rockets being thrown amongst them, set one of the tumbrils on fire, and the flames communicating with three others, the whole blew up. This threw the sepoys into the utmost disorder; however the Europeans moved briskly on, attacked and carried one of the batteries with great bravery; but the fire from the other two was so hot, that they were obliged to abandon it. They then formed themselves into a compact body, and maintained their ground with great gallantry and resolution, until their ammunition was expended, when they were soon broken; and the greatest part, some say the whole, were put to the sword.

General Munro, it is said, was within seven miles of the scene of action; and as soon as he was certified of the fate of the day, he retreated with great precipitation to Chinglepat, being 26 miles, leaving his baggage, some say his artillery behind him, which consequently must have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Council at Madras have wrote for succours of every kind, men, money, stores, and provisions.

Saturday, Sept. 23. Orders were sent to Captain Nutt, commander of the Kingston Indiaman, to have his ship ready to sail in five days for the coast of Coromandel; and fifteen lacks of rupees were packed up by the Treasurer ready for embarkation. An embargo at the same time was laid on all the ships in the river.

Monday, Sept. 23. The Council met on the Madras affairs, but came to no determination. Captain Nutt having informed the board that his ship could not possibly be got ready before the 8th of October, all the Captains of the other Indiamen, viz. Abercrombie, of the Walpole; Blackburn, of the Fox; and Trimbrell, of the True Briton, were ordered to attend the Council, to give their opinion if there was any just cause why Captain Nutt did not comply with his orders. They all declared that he could not possibly be ready before the 8th of next month, as the ship was unrigged, and scarcely any water on board.

Tuesday, Sept. 26. The Board came to a resolution to send to the coast a reinforcement of two companies of artillery, with their complement of Lascars, and a battalion of infantry of 300 rank and file, commissioned and non-commissioned officers in proportion; and it is said Sir Eyre Coote is to go in person.

Further accounts from Madras gives us reason to hope that many of the officers and men have escaped the slaughter of the late defeat, and are now prisoners with Hyder Ally.

Hyder Ally took Arcot by assault the 31st of October, the fort capitulated the 3d of November 1780.

Richard Sullivan, Esq; succeeds Mr Oakeley, as Secretary to the Select Committee.

The above advices are dated the 15th of October, and the 29th of November 1780.

Charles Smith, Esq; has the charge of government, as President.

PROMOTIONS.

William Maxwell, Esq; to be Chief of the Council at Patna.
William Rooke, Esq; Chief of the Council at Dinagepore.
Edward Fenwick, Esq; in Council at ditto.
Peter Moore, Esq; in Council at Moorshedabad.
Isaac Baugh, Esq; Secretary to the Governor General and Council in their Revenue Department.
William Webber, Esq; Assistant Secretary to ditto.
Benjamin Aplin, Esq; Sub Secretary to ditto.
John Bebb, Esq; Secretary to the Board of Inspection.
John Aelli, Esq; assistant to the chief at Chittagong.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that Messrs. Farmer and Stewart, the Bombay hostages, have been released, and are safely arrived at Bombay.

We have the following account of the loss of the Royal Admiral, Captain Munro, when she sailed from Bombay. By the new deck which they laid on her, and the great quantity of cotton they had stowed on the said deck, the vessel became so very crank, that it alarmed all the officers, the ports not being caulked in, by which she shipped a great quantity of water, of which they freed her, and got her down so as to carry her safe off Carwar Head; near which place, we are informed, she met with a hard squall of wind about nine o'clock at night, which laid her down on her beam ends: The Captain and officers that were in the cabin ran out, but too late, the ship then sinking; on which they returned to the cabin, and the vessel sunk almost instantly. The Captain's butler and two lascars jumped out of the cabin windows, and were saved by the boat which had been cast loose, which they found full of water, after the ship went down. The butler is now on board the Elizabeth, bound to Bengal, who says that the officers had several times advised the Captain to return with the ship to Bombay whilst they were working out, or to put into Goa, as the cotton had sucked up so great a quantity of water that they could not carry sail.

We are informed that George Grey, Esq; is appointed Ambassador to Hyder Ally.

Mr Hosea is appointed chief of Moorshedab; and Mr Fendall, assistant to the Council of said place.

Mr Cherry is appointed assistant to Mr Colebrook, Persian Translator.

On Wednesday the 9th inst. arrived here John Bristow, Esq; and his brother.

On the 10th instant sailed in the Success galley to Bombay, for the recovery of their health, Mr John Hannah, and Mr William Bushby.

Midnapore, May 3, 1780. The following extraordinary accident happened here some days ago; its authenticity may be depended upon:—A poor woman carrying dinner to her husband, who was employed cutting wood in a tope about a mile from Mr Peirce's house, was seized upon the way by a tyger. Her cries were heard by her husband, who flew immediately to her assistance; upon approaching the place, he beheld his wife in the clutches of the dreadful animal, who had her head in his mouth, and was dragging her into the jungle (copse). Almost frantic at seeing her in so alarming a situation, the honest native, regardless of danger, rushed upon the monster with his hatchet, and struck him twice. The beast quitted his intended prey, and retired growling into the woods. The woman was brought in; her head was hurt, but not dangerously; she received every assistance from the gentlemen here, and is now perfectly recovered.

A garb belonging to Hyder Ally is arrived from the Isle of France, at Mangellore; if we had men of war on this side of India, they would be able to destroy the whole of the Mahratta fleet, and keep Hyder quiet; by which no French vessels would be able to make their appearance.

Further PARTICULARS *of the late interesting* ACCOUNTS *from* MADRAS.

The Tryal packet, Captain Dempster, left Madras on the 4th of December last; but Hyder Ali had entered the Carnatic near six months before. The Nabob had given the Government at Madras repeated intelligence of this invasion from the very beginning; but no regard was paid to his representations till Hyder's horse appeared within sight of the Flag-staff of Fort George. General Munro, at length, took the field, and encamped at Conjaveram; but Colonels Baillie and Fletcher, being on their way to join with 550 Europeans, and 3000 seapoys, were attacked on their march within about six miles of his camp. The firing was distinctly heard, and the action lasted several hours; but no attempt was made to give them the least degree of succour. At length they were overpowered by numbers; Hyder's cavalry having broke in upon their line, when a great slaughter ensued. All the Europeans were either cut to pieces or taken; and about 2000 sepoys lay dead on the spot. Hyder, however, lost more than double that number.—After this fatal event, General Munro retreated immediately towards Madras, near which place he remained when the packet set sail for Europe. In the mean time, Hyder took Arcot, the capital of the province, after an obstinate siege of 75 days; and, soon after, he was in possession of all the open country for many miles round.

But, notwithstanding these disasters, a change to the better was daily expected. General Coote had arrived with 1500 Europeans; and 12,000 more troops were soon expected by land, through the Northern Circars. In consequence of these arrangements, it was supposed that General Coote would take the field, with a great army, by the beginning of February. And as General Goddard was ordered to attack Mangalore, on the Malabar coast, with the Bombay forces, so as to place Hyder between two fires, it is to be hoped that, long before this time, he is not only expelled from the Carnatic, but even dispossessed of the greatest part of his own country.

We are sorry to add, that the devastations of foreign enemies are not more likely to prove ruinous to the Company's settlements in India, than the internal dissentions among their own servants. We are informed, through the same channel, that Mr Whitehill, Governor of Madras, has been deposed, without either resistance or noise, by the Supreme Council; and that Mr Francis had challenged Mr Hastings, and is shot through the body, but is in a fair way of recovery.

A List of Officers Killed or Missing, belonging to Lieut. Col. Fletcher's and Lieut. Col. Baillie's Detachment, transmitted by Lieut. Massey, Prisoner with Hyder Ali at Arnee, dated Oct. 15. 1780.

KILLED or MISSING.

Colonel. Fletcher.
Captains. Powel, Phillips, M'Kenzie, Gun, Wade.
Ensigns. G. Clack, Galway, Maclin, Curtis, Wemyss, Hamond, Daws, M'Leod, Marshall, Morgan, Russell, Rogers, Tomlinson, Pargier, Moncrief, Martin, artillery; G. B. Clarke, 14th; Wood, 16th; Shadden, 21st.
Cadet. Forbes, 73d.
Surgeon. Wilson.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Colonel. Baillie.
Captains. Rumley, Beard, 73d; Monteith, Grant, Jones.
Lieutenants. Melvil, 73d; Lindsay, 73d; Butler, Chase, Mackay, Dalrymple, Knox, Bowzer, Torrin, Smith, David Campbell, Haliburton, Picket, Moor, Wilson, Macconochie.
Ensigns. Stringer, Macalister, Nash, G. Mackay, William Forbes, Innes, Gordon.
Cadets. Bailie sen. Hope.
Surgeon. Reid.

NOT WOUNDED.

Captains. Wrag, Gowdee, Muat.
Ensigns. Reid, Fraser, Forbes, M'Neal, Dring, Conner, White, Franks, Lang, Gowree.
Cadets. Cuthbert, Hodges.
Surgeon. Ogilvie.
Writer. Latham.

DEAD of WOUNDS.

Captains. Ferrier, Cotton, Cox, Dick.
Cadet. Bailie, jun.
Surgeon. Campbell.

We never fail, when we hear of disasters, to ascribe them to error, and to load individuals with blame and obloquy; and this observation was never more truely verified than in the present instance of alarm on account of our settlement at Madras. The commander has been greatly censured, but only by those people who judge rashly, and do not wait for information. The fact is, the detatchment under Lieutenant-Colonels Fletcher and Baillie behaved most unexceptionably, and repulsed the enemy again and again, but the unfortunate blowing up of the tumbrils was the occasion of their defeat. Sir H. Munro was within six miles of them, and heard the action, but a fall of rain, such as has not been known, at that period, in the memory of man, rendered what was before a trivial brook, totally impassable, and put it out of his power to render them the least assistance. He took possession of a pagoda, which was defended by some of his people with amazing spirit, though reduced to dreadful necessity for want of rice.

The Kingston, Captain Nutt, arrived at Madras the 5th of November 1780, with Sir Eyre Coote, money, and troops, for their assistance.

The Ponsborne and Contractor sailed from Madras the 22d of October last, to join the squadron on the Malabar coast.

The town of Madras is said to be impregnable. It was surrounded by a stone wall and bastions, cannon-proof, in the governorship of Mr Pitt; since which its fortifications have lately been so considerably augmented and strengthened, under the immediate direction of Mr Paul Benfield, as to render it tenable against the united power of all the Indian forces.

A misunderstanding has arisen between Sir Hector Munro and Sir Eyre Coote, in consequence of some part of Sir Hector's conduct in the late engagement, which appeared reprehensible to the General of the Bengal forces, and on account of which some charges of a serious nature are expected to be exhibited before the Company.—*Morn. Post.*

The India Company have at this time abroad in their service fifty-two ships, and fourteen sail more are taken up for the service of the present year.

Lord Sandwich is gone down to Sheerness and Chatham to inspect the state of the marine arsenals at those places, with the new works raising for their further security.

Yesterday at noon Sir Joseph Yorke set out on his embassy to the court of Vienna.

If the wind continues at S. W. we cannot be many hours without news from Admiral Darby.

Letters were received yesterday at the Admiralty from the fleet, under the command of Admiral Darby, which mention his being within two or three days sail of Gibraltar, and that he had not met with any enemy, so as to attract his attention from the great object he was pursuing in relieving that fortress.

A report at Lloyd's is very current this day, that the two fleets were in sight of each other, but they do not say how this account came.

The fleet of observation now forming at Spithead is to consist of 20 capital ships, including the Victory, a first rate, which are ordered to be compleated by the first of next month.

The following is an exact state of the fleet now on the New York station under the command of Admiral Arbuthnot, allowing for the loss of the Culloden, and the capture of the Romulus, which seems however to be rather matter of conjecture, than of any certain information.

London	Admiral Graves	90 Guns
Bedford	Capt. Affleck	74
Robust	Capt. Cosby	74
Royal Oak	Admiral Arbuthnot	74
America	Capt. Thompson	64
Europe	Capt. Swiney	64
Prudent	Capt. Burnet	64
Adamant	Capt. Johnstone	50
Assurance	Capt. Cumming	44
Charon	Capt. Symmonds	44
Rainbow	Capt. ———	44
Roebuck	Capt. Douglas	44

Besides the above, there are on that station a large number of frigates from 36 guns downwards, to sloops of war and cutters, and the Warwick of fifty guns, is now on its passage thither.

Advice was received by last Flanders mail, that an account was come to the Spanish ambassador at the Hague, that the *N. S. St. Assioli de Satrano*, a large Spanish ship, said to be of great value, was cut out of the Havannah by two English men of war and a frigate, and is carried into Kingston Jamaica.

The last letters from St Kitt's mention, that three large Spanish ships, bound from the Havannah for Cadiz, had, in their passage, foundered in a hard gale of wind in the gulph of Florida, and all the crews perished.

A letter from Boston, of the 14th of February, received yesterday, mentions, that Congress had recommended it to all the States, immediately to pass laws for confiscating the property, and preventing the return, of any person or persons belonging to the United States, who should, on any pretence whatever, come into England or Scotland, directly or indirectly, without permission first had and obtained from the State to which he or they belonged; that, in consequence of such recommendation from Congress, laws had already been enacted for that purpose in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode-Island, and in Pennsylvania; in the latter State, the penalty is confiscation of estate, and death.

Private advices from Paris say, "The bread magazines at Brest were attempted to be burned on the 6th instant, in the evening, by some incendiaries hitherto unknown, who laid in the bran and wood houses a great quantity of combustibles, which were lighted, but providentially discovered by a sentry, who gave the alarm, and thereby prevented the most dangerous consequences that could happen at this juncture to the nation."

Wednesday, a large French lugger, mounting 18 guns, besides swivels, &c. displayed her Gallic flag, in an insulting manner, within one league of Tinmouth castle, notwithstanding the Queen armed ship was at her moorings, and within sight of her: The Queen, 'tis presumed, would have put Monsieur to flight, had she not been better engaged, being ordered as convoy to the outward-bound Baltic fleet, now getting ready.

Canterbury, April 18. Yesterday morning, about a quarter before ten o'clock, the corning mill and dusting house belonging to the royal powder mills at Feversham, containing, as supposed, about ninety barrels of gun-powder, by some unknown accident, suddenly blew up. The fragments were scattered round with great violence in every direction, and three men, who were at work in them, lost their lives. Two only of the bodies have as yet been found; one of them was taken up about 40 roods from the mill, without head, legs, or arms.

Extract of a letter from Cork, April 10.

"A Portuguese ship arrived here this day from St Ube's laden with salt; the Captain of her informed us, that the day he sailed from that port, two vessels from Cadiz entered it, the masters of which told him, that a fleet of 42 ships of the line, Spanish and French, had sailed from that port the 4th

March, and that on [illegible] off Cape Vincent's."

Extract of a letter from Southampton, April 11.

"Yesterday a fine ship, called the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, was launched at Buckle's yard, about seven miles from this town; the command of her is given to Capt. Wallace. During the launch, by one of the bolts giving way, a ship-wright was so much hurt, that it is thought he cannot recover.

"Yesterday evening a young Lady, of the name of Olion, about twenty-two years of age, who has a genteel independent fortune, at the roll-call of the Dorsetshire Militia, went to the Colonel, and offered him a handsome present, to discharge one William Batt, a handsome fellow, twenty-five years of age, whom she declared she intended to marry. The Officer, after some discourse with the man on the subject, promised him his discharge, which he had this morning; and they are to be married in a few days.

"The same day, as one Gannaw[illegible], a carpenter, was repairing a mill belonging to Mr Taylor, ship-block-maker of this town, by some accident one of the cogs caught his arm, which tore it off to the elbow. A Surgeon being immediately sent for, cut it off close to the shoulder, but it is thought he cannot live."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 16.

Wheat, 36 a 46 a 49 a 52 s.	Boiling Peas, 34 s.
Rye, 20 a 27 s.	Tick Beans, 19 a 20 s.
Oats, 11 a 15 s.	Small ditto, 20 a 23 s. 6 d.
Barley, 15 a 18 s.	Tares, 20 a 26 s.
Malt, 26 a 30 s.	Flour, 42 s. per sack.
Grey Pease, 19 a 20 s.	Second sort, 40 s.
White ditto, 25 a 29 s.	Rape Seed, — per last.

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 19.

Bank Stock, shut, 108 ¼ a ½ ex div.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. —	Ditto New Ann. 57¼.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 73½ a ¼ ex div.	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, —	India Stock, 144.
3 per cent. con. 58¼ a ⅜.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. —	India Bonds, 9 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, 55½.	Navy Bills, 12½ dise.
Long Ann. 17 1-16th a ¼.	Lot. Tic. 13 l. 7 s. a 1 s. 6 d.
Ann. 1777, shut.	3 per cent. Scrip. 58½ a 59½.
Ditto 1778, 12½ a 11-16ths.	4 per cent. Scrip. 75½.
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, 8½ a ¾.
	Exch. Bills, —

WIND AT DEAL,
APRIL 15. and 16. S. W. 17. N. 18. N. E.

The Fourth REPORT *of the* COMMISSIONERS *appointed to examine, take, and state the* PUBLIC ACCOUNTS *of the Kingdom.*

PROCEEDING in our enquiries into balances in the hands of those accountants who appear upon the certificate of accounts depending in the office of the Auditor of the Imprest, we find therein, next to the Treasurers of the Navy, the names of several persons whose accounts have not been prosecuted for upwards of seventy years. We could have no expectation of profiting by a pursuit of claims arising at so remote a period; and therefore passing on to the next class, namely, the Paymasters of the Forces, we see standing first in that class the name of Henry Earl of Lincoln; whose final account of the forces for six months, to the 24th of June 1720, is therein described "to have been delivered into Auditor Aislabie's office, but, being very imperfect, to have been long since withdrawn, and not returned." We issued our precept to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, for an account of the public money in his hands, custody, or power, as representative of Henry Earl of Lincoln, late Paymaster General of the Forces. The Duke of Newcastle, in a letter dated the 24th of August last, informed us, that "he never had in his hands, custody, or power, any of the public money which was possessed by his late father as Paymaster of the Forces, nor any of his accounts or vouchers relative thereto; nor could he inform us what balance, if any, was due from him on that account; that his late father died intestate, leaving him, and several other children, then infants, and that Lucy Countess of Lincoln, his widow, administered to him, and possessed what effects he left, which she applied towards discharge of his debts:" And in a subsequent letter, dated the 23d of November last, the Duke informed us, that he took administration *de bonis non* to his late father, in May 1748. In consequence of these letters from the Duke of Newcastle, we proceeded no further in this enquiry.

Having issued our precepts to John Powell, Esq; the only acting executor of Henry Lord Holland; to Lady Greenwich, administratrix to the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, late Paymaster of the Forces; to Lord North, and to the Right Hon. Thomas Townshend, late Paymasters of the Forces, each jointly with George Cooke, Esq; deceased, for an account of the public money in their respective hands, custody, or power; we received returns thereto, which we have set forth in the appendix, with their several dates and sums; the total of which amounts to 377,788l. 5 s. 7 d.

Having thus obtained a knowledge of the balances, our next step was to examine whether they were liable to any such services, or subject to any such payments, in the hands of these accountants, as rendered it necessary to permit them, or any part of them, to remain longer in their possession. For this purpose we examined John Powell, Esq; the Cashier, and Charles Bembridge, Esq; the Accountant to the Paymaster General of the Forces; by whom we are informed, that the money in the hands of the Paymasters General of the Forces, after they are out of office, continues, as long as their accounts are kept open, liable to the payment of any claims of the Staff or Hospital officers, or of any warrants for contingencies and extraordinaries, which were voted during the time they were respectively in office, and have not been claimed; after the final accounts are closed, such claimants must apply for payment, either to the Treasury or the War-office, according to the nature of the claim. These sums remaining in their hands are likewise subject to the payment of fees of divers natures, and of fees for passing their accounts and obtaining their quietus, together with the payment of a gratuity to the officers and clerks of the Pay Office; who, at the same time that they transact the business of the Paymaster in office, carry on also, make up, and finally close, the accounts of the Paymasters after they are out of office; but, having no salary or reward whatever for this extra business, it has been customary for them, when the final account is ready to be passed, to present a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, praying them to procure the King's warrant to the Auditors of the Imprest, to allow them a certain sum for their trouble, payable out of the balance remaining in the hands of that Paymaster.

The sums now in the hands of these late Paymasters of the Forces, or of the representatives of those who are dead, are still liable to claims that may be made upon them under various heads of services, and subject likewise to the payment of sundry fees, and of the customary gratuities; but neither these claims, fees, or gratuities, do, in our opinion, furnish any objection to the payment of these balances into the Exchequer.

Lord Holland resigned this office in 1765; Mr Charles Townshend in 1766; Lord North and Mr Cooke in 1767; Mr Cooke and Mr Thomas Townshend in 1768; since which, sufficient time has elapsed for all the claimants upon these Paymasters to have made their applications for payment. The public are not to be kept out of possession of large sums of their own money, nor public accounts to be kept open, because persons may have for so long a time neglected their own business; not that these claimants are without remedy after these accounts are closed; by applying either to the Treasury, or to the War-office, as the case may require, their demands may be enquired into and satisfied, by proper warrants upon the Paymaster in office.

The fees and gratuities become payable when the final accounts are ready to be passed in the office of the Auditor of the Imprest; how long it will be before the final accounts of these late Paymasters will be in that situation, it is not easy to ascertain. John Lloyd, Esq; Deputy Auditor of the Imprest to Lord Sondes, informed us, that the final and only account of Mr Cooke and Mr Thomas Townshend was delivered into that office in November 1779. From an objection hereinafter mentioned, made by the acting executor of Lord Holland, to the final closing of that account, and from the representation given to us by these officers, of the situation in which the other accounts now are in the Imprest Office, none of them appear to be in so advanced and perfect a state as to give us reason to expect their speedy completion; and therefore we do not think the payment of their balances into the Exchequer ought to be delayed until the accounts are settled, especially as we see no reason why the Paymaster in office may not be authorised to pay, out of the public money in his hands, all the fees and gratuities, whenever they become payable.

Seeing, therefore, no objection to arise, from the services or purposes to which these balances are still applicable, to the payment of them into the Exchequer, we adverted to such reasons as might be suggested to us by the accountants themselves, or by those who have an interest or trust in the funds out of which these balances must be paid. To this end we examined the Hon. Charles James Fox, Esq; and John Powell, Esq; executors of the late Lord Holland; Lady Greenwich, administratrix to Mr Charles Townshend; Lord North, Mr Thomas Townshend, Colonel George John Cooke, and Mr Charles Molloy, devisees of the estates of Mr George Cooke, late Paymasters General of the Forces.

[To be continued.]

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 19.

"The 24th of July 1780, advice was received at Fort St George, that Hyder Ally's cavalry had entered the Carnatic in different places. Whereupon the troops in cantonments were ordered to assemble at St Thomas's Mount; and a strong detachment under Col. Baillie, who commanded in the Guntoor Circar, was ordered to the Presidency. In the mean time, Hyder himself, with the main body of the army, entered by the pass of Chanjamah; reduced Pollour, Chittupit, and Arnee; and, on the 22d of August, sat down before Arcot.

"The 26th of August Sir Hector Munro took the field, and moved towards Conjeveram.

"The 6th of September, the General was informed, that a large detachment from Hyder's army had attacked Col. Baillie at Perambancum, and been repulsed; but as Col. Baillie was thereby weakened, he found it not in his power to join the General. It was therefore resolved to reinforce Col. Baillie with a strong detachment, and Col. Fletcher was ordered on that service.

"The 10th of September, the General was informed that Colonel Baillie had been attacked, and entirely defeated; whereupon it was resolved to fall back to Chingleput, and afterwards to St Thomas's Mount, where General Munro arrived the 14th of September.

"The loss sustained by the unfortunate defeat of Lieutenant-Colonel Baillie's detachment, amounts, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, to about 508 Europeans, and 3300 Seapoys.

"So soon as intelligence of the above disaster reached Madrass, requisition was made to Bengal, for a suitable reinforcement to be sent from thence with all expedition. Whereupon it was resolved, that a supply of money should be sent to the relief of Fort St George; and that a large detachment of European infantry and artillery should also proceed thither immediately; and likewise, that Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote should take upon himself the command of the army upon the coast.

"It was also resolved to detach a large body of Seapoys, for the further protection and defence of the country, so soon as the season should permit of their marching by land.

"In consequence of the above resolutions, General Coote left Calcutta the 13th of October 1780; and arrived at Fort St George the 5th of November following, with two companies of European artillery, 660 Lascars, six companies of European infantry, and one company of volunteers; but Arcot had unfortunately surrendered to Hyder two days before the arrival of General Coote at Madrass.

"The army under General Coote was formed into three grand divisions, on Choultry plain, between three and four miles Southward of Madrass, during the north-east monsoon. The General took up his residence with one of them, in order to be in readiness to embrace the first opportunity that should offer of gaining advantage over the enemy; and has given the strongest assurance, that his utmost endeavours shall be used to re-establish the interest of the Company, and to support the honour of the British arms on the coast; and he hopes, by the next opportunity, to be able to transmit more agreeable accounts.

"Sir Hector Munro has been dismissed from the command of the army, and Col. Stewart appointed in his stead.

"It was this day reported, that a courier had arrived from Sir James Harris, our Ambassador at Russia, with the ultimate determination of the Court of Petersburgh respecting their conduct towards Great Britain; but nothing certain has yet transpired.

"The Alice, Capt. Dwyar, from Liverpool to Newfoundland, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into Brest.

"The Polly, Capt. Ramsay, which is arrived at Liverpool from Charlestown, met with a gale of wind, and was obliged to throw all her guns overboard.

"The Polly, Capt. Scott, from South Carolina to St Kitt's, is put into Antigua in great distress, and four feet water in her hold.

"The Wasp privateer, belonging to Dublin, is taken and sent into Dunkirk, by the Delefault French privateer, belonging to Nantz.

"The Quebec ships, which are going out with the first convoy, their cargoes are valued at upwards of 35000 l. each."

Upon Tuesday last, the Lady of Mr Sinclair of Ulbster was safely delivered of a daughter at London.

Saturday morning, died at Pitcullo, Fifeshire, Maurice Trent, Esq; It is hoped his friends and relations will accept of this notification of his death.

George Hay, Esq; son of Mr Hay of Mordington, died at Madrass the beginning of November last.

This day, the Belle Poule, which sailed on Saturday, in company with some other vessels, on a cruize, arrived again in Leith Roads.

This being St George's day, the tutelary Saint of England, the flag from the Castle was displayed.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer a pension of One Hundred Pounds a year for life, on the Reverend Dr Robert Henry, one of the Ministers of this City, and author of the History of Great Britain, written on a new plan, as a mark of his royal approbation of the literary merit and importance of that very useful and laborious work.

Betwixt last night and this morning, a great devastation was made among the lamps in this city and suburbs, no less than sixty-seven having been broke to pieces. We have formerly, with regret, had occasion to represent the absurdity, as well as real injury to the Public, and private contractors for lighting the lamps, by this detestable practice. We never before remember so much destruction done at one time. It now calls loudly for a remedy. Every well-wisher to the police of the city and suburbs, must see the propriety of bringing the delinquents to exemplary punishment; and we hope those in power will think themselves peculiarly called upon to use their utmost exertions in assisting the contractors, who are, in the first instance, the sufferers, to find out those who have made such wanton and mean depredations upon their property.

Friday part of the camp equipage arrived at Newcastle, for the intended encampment of the troops near that town.

Wednesday ten foreign sailors were sent to Morpeth goal from Bambrough, where they had landed in an open boat; and say they came from Ostend, and were bound for the coast of Guinea, but were run down by a Dutchman; and that they feared the remainder of their crew, consisting of 20, were lost.

The Virginian refugees residing in Whitehaven and neighbourhood received letters on Monday last from the Earl of Dunmore, ordering them to hold themselves in readiness to return with him to Virginia, his Lordship having received his Majesty's command to resume his government in that province.

A letter from an officer on board the Monarque to his friend in Newcastle, after mentioning the capture of the island of St Eustatia, and the taking of the Mars Dutch man of war, with her convoy, by that ship and the Panther, (supposed to be worth 250,000l.) adds, that they are daily taking ships, and finding hidden treasure; and supposes they have already got near one million, as nothing but chests and bags of specie are dug out of the ground every day.

St Andrews, April 21. 1781.

On the 18th instant, the Premiums annually given by the Right Honourable the Earl of Kinnoul, Chancellor of this University, to the Students of the several Classes of the UNITED COLLEGE, were distributed in the public hall of the University, having been previously adjudged to the following competitors:

Those of the HUMANITY CLASSES, to

ROBERT HEPBURN, *Clerkington*, for the best Essay on the *Nature* and *Use* of the INFINITIVE MOOD;

THOMAS GRAHAM, *St Andrew's*, and JOHN CAMPBELL, *Perthshire*, for the best *Translations* from ENGLISH into LATIN.

Those of the GREEK CLASSES, to

THOMAS BLAIR, *Dundee*, for the best Essay on the ORACLES OF GREECE;

DAVID HADOW, *St Andrews*, for the best *Translation* from GREEK into LATIN and ENGLISH.

That of the LOGIC and RHETORIC CLASS, to

ANDREW HUTTON, *Dunfermline*, for the best Essay on COMPARISON OF SIMILE.

That of the MORAL PHILOSOPHY CLASS, to

WILLIAM DURHAM, *Largo*, for the best Essay on INTEREST for *Money Lent*.

That of the NATURAL PHILOSOPHY CLASS, to

JOHN LESLIE, *Largo*, for the best Essay on the *Nature and Properties of* LIGHT, and the changes which it undergoes in passing from one medium into another, terminated either by plane or spherical surfaces.

Those of the MATHEMATICAL CLASSES, to

ROBERT WATT, *Perthshire*, for Demonstrations of ELEMENTARY PROPOSITIONS in *Plane Geometry*;

ROBERT GORDON, *Jamaica*, for Demonstrations of PROPOSITIONS THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL, in *Plane Geometry* and *Conic Sections*.

That of the CIVIL HISTORY CLASS, to

THOMAS CAMPBELL, *Cupar in Fife*, for the best Essay on the BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

AND, on the 19th of April, the Premiums annually given to the Students of *Divinity* in ST MARY'S COLLEGE, were distributed, having been previously adjudged to the following competitors:

That of the FIRST CLASS, to

Mr ALEXANDER STUART, *Blair of Atholl*, for the best *Latin Discourse* on the question, "*An omnia officia pendeant a bono publico?*"

That of the SECOND CLASS, to

Mr JAMES GRANT, *Perthshire*, for the best Discourse on the question, "*Is Prayer to God a duty of Natural Religion?*"

That of the THIRD CLASS, to

Mr JAMES LYON, *Strathmeiglo*, for a Discourse on the question, "*Whether the Doctrine of Satisfaction and attonement by Christ gives countenance to* VICE OR VIRTUE?"

That of the FOURTH CLASS, to

Mr ROBERT BROWN, *St Andrews*, for the best *Critical Discourse* on ISAIAH, Chap. vi. ver. 10.

The length of the East India Intelligence, and Donellan's case, oblige us still to delay AN OLD JURYMAN.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

April 23. Providence, Wilson, from Alloa, in ballast.
Lark, Ayrsome, from Largo, with salt.
Providence, Niven, from Kirkcaldy, in ballast.
Lively, Drove, from, Folston, ditto.

Arrived in the Roads,

The Belle Poule, Capt. Patton, from a cruize.

SAILED,

Mally, Brown, for Montrose, with goods.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

April 20. Betsey, M'Neill, from Dumfries, with meal.

SAILED,

Janet, M'Lean, for Hull, with goods.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Opposite Chapel of Ease, Croiscauseway.

RETURNS his best thanks to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him, and flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation, &c.—Begs leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very fine assortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, superior to any yet offered the Public, which he is selling off, upon very moderate terms. Teas from Two Shillings and Ten Pence to Twenty Shillings per lib. all ENGLISH WEIGHT, as he has never practised that method of mixing with Sloe or Bountree leaves, to enable him to sell *Dutch weight*.

The Public may depend upon his Teas being genuine.

Sugars to Tea Customers at prime cost, FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

JOHN AITCHISON,

At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third shop below the head of the Flesh-Market Close,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can assure them, it shall be his study to pay such attention to business, that he is hopefull will make his dealing mutual, having at present a very large and good assortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and so moderate in prices, that he can venture to say, none has been offered to sale for some time past more worthy the attention of the public; which are now selling at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.		per gal.	
Best Bohea, at	3	9 d	Old Jamaica Double Rum at	11 s. 6 d.
Congo,	5	0	Single ditto,	6 0
Finest ditto,	5	6	Conjac Brandy,	12 0
Fine Souchong,	6	6	Good Brandy,	7 0
Very best ditto,	7	0	—— Brandy,	5 6
Hyson,	10	6	Fine Holland Gin,	7 0
Superfine ditto,	13	0	Good ditto,	5 6
All Dutch weight.			Good proof Whisky,	3 6
			Whisky	3 0

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowest prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whisky, and all other kinds of British Spirits, are sold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the lowest prices, and best qualities.

MEDICAL ANECDOTES

Of the laſt Thirty Years, illuſtrated with MEDICAL TRUTHS, and addreſſed to the MEDICAL FACULTY, but in an eſpecial manner to the PEOPLE AT LARGE. With an Appendix and copious index.

By B. DOMINICETI, M. D.

London; Printed for L. Davis, in Holborn; C. Dilly, in the Poultry; W. Nicoll, in St Paul's Church-yard; J. Walter, at Charing-croſs; Almon and Debrett, in Piccadilly; and J. Dickſon, Edinburgh; and ſold by all other booksellers in Town and Country. 8vo, price in boards 6s. 6d.

CONCEIVING that we cannot render a more eſſential ſervice to the community than by recommending to the notice of our readers this elaborate and true-valuable performance, we embrace the earlieſt opportunity of proceeding with our promiſed Summary of the Doctor's Caſes, not without regret, however, that, from the narrow limits of a newſpaper, we have it not in our power to give the afflicted and their friends that full ſatisfaction reſpecting the work to which it is ſo highly entitled.

DROPSY.—Mr S. aged ſixty, ſubject to ſcorbutic complaints, ſtrangury, and gravel, full of water from head to foot, given over by the whole faculty, but cured in leſs than four months by the uſe of the Author's arbitrarily medicated and heated Vapour-Baths, Fumigations, and Frictions.—F. P. variouſly afflicted, and variouſly treated by the faculty, but, after reduced by them to the laſt extremity, cured in thirteen weeks.—The Rev. Dr. B. afflicted twelve years, prevented from being ſcarified by the Author, and cured him in three months.—P. T. Eſq. alſo prevented by the Author from being ſcarified or tapped, and cured by him in eleven weeks.—B. R. Eſq. afflicted with ſcorbutico-venereal ſcaly eruptions, tedematous ſwellings in the feet, a diarrhœa, and other complaints that terminate in an aſcites, of which (preferring the Author's operations to a deſperate tapping) he is cured in eleven weeks.—A. W. rendered deſperate by medical miſmanagement, but cured in twelve weeks.—Miſs S. attended with a ſtubborn obſtruction, likewiſe rendered deſperate by medical miſmanagement, but cured in three months, as atteſted by the late Sir John Fielding.—P. T. Eſq. occaſioned by lying in damp ſheets, when rendered deſperate, a tapping propoſed, but prevented by the Author, and cured by him in five weeks, as alſo atteſted by that Magiſtrate.—J. D. Eſq. who had come expreſsly from Jamaica to London, to obtain a cure from the Author, which was accompliſhed in fifteen weeks.—The Rev. Mr W. ſwelled from head to foot, pronounced paſt recovery, but cured in two months, as acknowledged by him in a letter to the Author, and as farther confirmed by an atteſtation of the late Sir John Fielding.

CONSUMPTION.—J. M. to the laſt degree emaciated by a ſevere cough, oppreſſion upon the lungs, and ſlow fever, of five years ſtanding, pronounced a dying man, but cured in eleven weeks.—G. G. Eſq attended with a venereal taint, and with the miſchiefs of loads of mercury taken to remove it, reduced to the laſt ſtage, but cured in four months.—T. R. Eſq. accompanied with an almoſt continual expectoration of purulent matter, tinged with blood, ſundry hectic ſymptoms, &c. declared paſt recovery, but cured in ſixteen weeks.—F. E. Eſq. accompanied with a deep melancholy, an univerſal muſcular decay, habitual hectic fever, cough, deſtruction of purulent matter, ſpitting of blood, pain under the ribs, and other ſymptoms generally pronounced fatal.—Miſs T. as related in a letter of acknowledgmentto the Author, fromher father, one of the moſt eminent ſurgeons in London, who therein declares her to have been afflicted with an expectoration of purulent matter in great quantities, inflammation of the lungs, pains in her breaſt and ſide, want of perſpiration, and other obſtructions, brought to the laſt ſtage, and given over by himſelf as well as by the reſt of the faculty.

ROUP OF FURNITURE AND WINES.

THERE continues to be SOLD, by public roup, at Mr Cheap's houſe in St Andrew's Square,

A Variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Drawers, Bed-ſteads, Grates, &c.; Feather Beds, Matreſſes, Blankets, and Carpets; Alſo, Silver Plate, with China and Glaſs; variety of Prints, and ſome Paintings, framed, glazed, and gilded. Moſt of the Furniture is new, and all of it in the beſt order.

There is alſo to be ſold, a conſiderable Quantity of good CLARET, which has been from four to five years in the bottles. There is likewiſe a ſmall quantity of other Wines. The ſale of the Wines will be on Thurſday next. The ſale to begin each day at ten o'clock forenoon.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTWITHSTANDING of former advertiſements, ſeveral of the Creditors of GEORGE WILSON merchant in Dunbar have not lodged their grounds of debt, with proper affidavits. Theſe are therefore intimating to the ſaid creditors, that unleſs they lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of Joſeph Forreſt writer in Dunbar, or Alexander Sawers writer there, betwixt and the 10th day of May firſt, they will be cut out of their ſhare of the effects realized, as the Truſtees propoſe to divide the ſame at Whitſunday firſt.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM and JOHN MACFARLANES, Esqrs.

THREE of the ſaid Creditors who have not acceded to the truſt-deed having, in the end of January and beginning of February laſt, led adjudications againſt Meſſ. Macfarlanes and their eſtate in Scotland, a general meeting of the Creditors was called, on the 17th current, at which it was their unanimous opinion, that all the other creditors who have acceded, or who may now chuſe to accede, ought to adjudge their *pari paſſu* preference; and that to ſave the expence of adjudications at the inſtance of the ſeveral creditors, their debts ought to be conveyed for their own behoof, to one or more Truſtees, in whoſe name the diligence might proceed; and for this purpoſe, the creditors preſent made choice of Mr Alexander Keith, one of the clerks to the ſignet, to be their Truſtee, and failing of him by death, the three ſenior Truſtees appointed by the deed of truſt executed by Meſſ. Macfarlanes, for behoof of their creditors ſucceſſively; and they agreed, and recommended to ſuch creditors as were abſent, to aſſign their ſeveral debts to him and them for that purpoſe, between and the 7th day of May next, and to lodge the ſeveral aſſignations, with their grounds of debt, in the hands of William Macewan writer, Old Exciſe Court, Edinburgh, agent for the Truſtees, in order that he might then raiſe and cauſe execute a proper ſummons of adjudication, ſo as to obtain decreet thereon in the courſe of next ſeſſion; and appointed him to give this public notice to the creditors, that ſuch of them as incline may take the benefit thereof.

A printed copy of the propoſed aſſignation may be had, upon applying to Mr Keith or the ſaid William Macewan.

FO[RTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION]

A QUARTE[R] of the Forth [ſteam] ſail: The Captain and officers that Laigh Parliament-houſe [ſtair] but too late, the ſhip then ſinking [in] of May, at eleven o'clock forenoon, [to the] of Parliament. [By]

TOLLS IN PEEBLES-SHIRE

TO LET.

THAT upon Monday the 30th of April current, the Toll-duties levied at the turnpike-gates at Nether Fala, Eddleſton, Horſburgh Caſtle, Cardrona-bank, and the Weſt-gate of Niedpath, in the ſhire of Peebles, are to be LET by public roup, within the Court-houſe of Peebles, at one o'clock afternoon.

The entry to the upliſting ſaid tolls to commence upon the 15th of May next, and to continue for one or more years, as ſhall be determined before ſetting them up to roup.

By order of the Truſtees,
JOHN ROBERTSON, Clerk.

SALMON FISHINGS, LANDS, AND HOUSES,

At and contiguous to Inverneſs, FOR SALE.

TO be expoſed to public voluntary roup and ſale, in different lots, within the houſe of John Etles vintner in Inverneſs, on Tueſday the 8th day of May next to come, at twelve o'clock at noon, The Half-coble Salmon-fiſhing on the river Neſs, the large Park, Garden, Ground, and Houſes on the weſt ſide of the ſaid river, with the Houſes, Feus, and other heritable ſubjects in the town of Inverneſs, which belonged to the deceaſed William Fraſer town-clerk of Inverneſs.

And, at the time of the next Autumn Circuit at Inverneſs, the particular day to be afterwards ſpecified, there will be expoſed to ſale, within the houſe of the ſaid John Etles, the Lands of BUGHT, and Bleachfield thereof, which alſo belonged to the ſaid deceaſed William Fraſer, pleaſantly ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Neſs, contiguous to the Iſland, and within a ſhort walk of the town. There is a neat modern manſion-houſe on the lands, conſiſting of nine fire-rooms and a kitchen, elegantly finiſhed with barns, byres, ſtables, and coach-houſe.

Copies of the rental, and inventories of the progreſs, will be ſhown by Mr John Grant factor of Ferntoſh, at Ryefield, and by James Fraſer writer to the ſignet.

A conſiderable part of the price will be allowed to remain in the hands of the purchaſers, on proper ſecurity, if they ſo incline.

SALE OF HOUSES AND SHOPS,

WITHIN THE TOWN OF EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 25th June next,

SEVERAL HOUSES AND SHOPS, lying in the Town of Edinburgh, in the following different LOTS:

I. A Dwelling-Houſe, conſiſting of four rooms, kitchen, cloſets, &c. being the ſecond ſtorey of the firſt tenement below Halkerſton's wynd, entering from the High ſtreet, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Hardie baker, at the rent of 20 l. ſterling.

II. A Houſe and Shop fronting the High ſtreet, immediately below Gray's Cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by John Ronaldſon grocer, at the yearly rent of 15 l. 8 s. ſterling; with the ſmall Houſe under the above, conſiſting of two rooms and a kitchen, preſently poſſeſſed by Walter Forbes, at the yearly rent of 4 l. 8 s. ſterling.

III. A Dwelling-Houſe, conſiſting of three rooms and a kitchen, being the third ſtorey of Robertſon's lands in Todrick's wynd, poſſeſſed by Mrs Rae, at the yearly rent of 6 l. 12 s. ſterling; with a Garret in the ſaid land, rented at 1 l. 2 s. and a laigh Cellar in the ſaid wynd, poſſeſſed by Mrs Littlejohn.

The title-deeds, with the articles and conditions of ſale, to be ſeen in the hands of William Henry writer, at Mr Anderſon's, St John's ſtreet, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

BY ADJOURNMENT,

AND PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public, roup, upon Wedneſday the 9th day of May next, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, at 5 o'clock afternoon, the following SUBJECTS which belonged to the late Lady Diana Middleton.

A Large and Commodious HOUSE in Nicholſon's Street, conſiſting of a ground or under ſtorey, two upper floors, and garret ſtorey. The dining-room on the firſt floor is an elegant apartment of 30 feet long by 21 in breadth, and 15 feet high.—Behind the houſe is a court of offices, with ſtables, coach-houſe, well, and other conveniencies; together with a large area for a garden. The purchaſer's entry is to be at Whitſunday next.

ALSO, the houſe, offices, gardens, and parks of DRUMSHEUGH, ſituated within a ſhort mile of Edinburgh. From its beautiful ſite on the banks of the Water of Leith, and the varied proſpects which it commands, it is eſteemed amongſt the moſt elegant villas in this country. The grounds conſiſt of about 26¼ Scots acres, all encloſed, hold feu of the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh and Governors of Herriot's Hoſpital, and lie without the royalty.

The title-deeds and conditions of ſale are in the hands of William Tytler writer to the ſignet.

SEATON PARKS TO BE SOLD.

UPON Wedneſday the 9th day of May next, there will be expoſed to public roup and ſale, within the houſe of Joſeph Mitchell vintner in Aberdeen, at four o'clock afternoon, the Eaſt Lot and Incloſures of the Lands of SEATON, with the Brick and Tyle Work thereon, belonging to the heirs of the late Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton, lying within the pariſh of Old Aberdeen, and county of Aberdeen, and upon the eaſt ſide of the high road leading from Old Aberdeen to the Bridge of Don, conſiſting altogether of about 108 Scots acres, arable and paſture.

In caſe of no offerers for the whole of theſe lands in one lot, they will be ſubdivided, and immediately expoſed to ſale in four ſeveral lots.—Lot I. will comprehend the Brick Kilns and Square Park.—Lot II. the Burnt-rigs and Fountainbleau Parks.—Lot III. The Bauk and Drum Parks.—and Lot IV. Hervie's Croft, and the Houſes on the Hill-head, with the feu-duty payable by the heritors of Nether Don for their ſalmon cellars—as the ſaid Lots will be more particularly deſcribed and laid down upon a plan to be ſhewn for that purpoſe.

Theſe lands are very pleaſantly ſituated, and command a very fine proſpect; and, from their vicinity to the town of Aberdeen, and their lying alongſt the foreſaid high road, and near the mouth of the river Don, they are capable of conſiderable improvements in various reſpects.

At the ſame time, there will be expoſed to ſale, a TENEMENT of FORELAND in the Gallowgate of Aberdeen, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Moſeley ſilk-dreſſer.

The progreſs of writs, articles of roup, and a plan and particular rental of the foreſaid lands of Seaton, are to be ſeen in the hands of Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen; and copies of the articles and rental in the hands of Mr William Tytler, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; to either of whom application may be made for information in regard to the upſet prices and any other particulars.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, in the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 18th of July next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of WHITSTONHILL, and WHITSTONHILLBRAE, with the Tiends thereof, lying upon the water of Milk, in the pariſh of Tundergarth, ſtewartry of Annandale, and ſhire of Dumfries.

The above land hold feu of the Viſcount of Stormont; and the proven free rent is 32 l. 8¾ d. and the proven value 704 l. 15 s. 1½d.

The articles of ſale may be ſeen in the office of Mr Stevenſon, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and the progreſs and other particulars in the hands of William Dick writer to the ſignet, or John Aitken writer in Dumfries.

people who judge raſh[ly], and de[ſpair] [on the] 24th of April

All ſorts of HOUSEHOLD FURITURE,

Conſiſting of mounted beds, feather beds, blankets, bed and table linen, looking-glaſſes, drawers, carpets, a complete ſet of drawing-room and dining-room furniture, ſeveral articles of ſilver plate, a fine Nankeen ſet of tea and table China, and a variety of fine mahogany tables, chairs, cloth-preſs, bureaus, &c. with a good aſſortment of kitchen utenſils and ſtone-ware. The whole is in the beſt order, and moſtly new.

Tueſday for the kitchen furniture, and butler's pantry.
Wedneſday the ſtanding furniture, feather-beds, and carpets.
Thurſday, ſilver plate, china, and ſtone-ware.—And,
Friday, for the blankets, bed and table-linen.
The roup to begin each day at ten o'clock.

SALE of LAND in the County of Forfar.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

UPSET PRICES REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, on Friday the 22d day of June next, at five o'clock in the afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of KINNORDY and INVERCARITY, lying in the pariſhes of Kirriemuir, Tannadyce, Lentrathen, and Glenisla, and ſhire of Forfar, the yearly free rent whereof, including the riſes which take place in 1780 and 1781, is 1755 l. 13 s. 3 d. Sterling.—There is a great number of ſervices and carriages not rentalled, which, at the ordinary converſions, would amount to about 50 l. ſterling per annum; and in 1782, and three following years, additional riſes come on to the extent of about 35 l.

The lands lie moſtly contiguous, in the rich and agreeable country of *Strathmore*, about three miles from Forfar, nine from Brechin, and much the ſame diſtance from Cupar of Angus, all good market towns.

The eſtate is very extenſive and improveable, having inexhauſtible *marle* and *moſs*; the *firſt* of which, for many years paſt, has produced about 200 l. the *laſt* about 50 l. per annum; and the demand is increaſing, the marle for ſeaſon 1780 having produced 370 l. There is a large improveable muir in the neighbourhood of the marle; of which, on a legal diviſion, the greateſt part will fall to this eſtate. The mains of Kinnordy and Invercarity are incloſed with ſtone dykes, or ditches and hedges; and there is both at Kinnordy and Invercarity a great deal of thriving planting of different ages, and a good deal of it fit for cutting.

There is a moſt excellent manſion-houſe at Kinnordy, fit to accommodate any family, with a complete ſet of offices entirely new; a large kitchen garden, and good pigeon-houſe.

The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling the proprietor to two votes at elections for members of Parliament, and partly of ſubjects ſuperiors, for payment of ſmall feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the teinds of all the lands, except two ſmall parcels; and of one of theſe the teinds are valued.

The eſtate will be expoſed to ſale either *in cumulo*, at 41,000 l. ſterl. or in the following LOTS, at the upſet prices after ſpecified.

LOT I.

The Mains and Manor-place of KINNORDY, with the policy, garden, and offices; the Lands of Little Inchcauſeway-end, Catlawburn, Meikle Mill, and Mill-Lands; the lands of Clockmill, Balbrydie, Lockdrum, Mid-brae, Baſtardbrae, Cowlhawk, Meikle Cramond Inch, and Moſſide Parks, whereof the free rent, including 11 l. of riſes in 1780 l. and 1781, with 200 l. for marle, 30 l. for moſs, and 19 l. 14 s. 9 d. for feu-duties, is 868 l. 18 s. 5 d. beſides a farther riſe of 20 l. 7 s. 5 d. which comes on in 1782, and 31. 6 s. 8 d. in 1784. The upſet price to be 19,500 l.

On the Mains is a great deal of planting, valued above 1400 l. beſides about 300 acres of Clune-Hill, incloſed, and planted in a very thriving way, and valued at 15 l. per annum, but not rentalled.

The lands lie in the pariſh of Kirriemuir, and hold of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty; but ſuperiorities in the pariſh of Tannadyce, to the extent of a freehold qualification, will be diſponed to the purchaſer of this lot.

LOT II.

The MAINS of INVERCARITY, with the tower, fortalice, and incloſures; the lands of Crieff, and hill thereof; parks of Lintlay, and Birkhill, Corn-mill and Lint-mill, Mill-lands, Sparrowdrum, Greenmyre, Muirhouſes, and Weſter Shealhill, lying in the pariſh of Kirriemuir: And the lands of Turfachie, Drumhead, Well-bank, Coſſacks, and Dunipark, with the Corn-mill and Waulk-mill, lying in the pariſh of Tannadyce, oppoſite to Invercarity, whereof the yearly free-rent, including the riſes in 1780 and 1781, is 415 l. 18 s. 3 d. The upſet price to be 10,700 l.—The lands lie in a fine ſporting country, and have a great deal of thriving planting on them, (whereof a conſiderable part is juſt now fit for cutting), exceeding 1500 l. ſterl in value, and a right of ſalmon fiſhing on the South Eſk for above a mile on both ſides of the river. At the junction of the Eſk, Proſen, and Carity, ſtands the old caſtle, which, with ſome additions, would accommodate a private family. The ſituation is remarkably beautiful and romantic, and commands an extenſive proſpect of the ſtrath down to Brechin and Montroſe.—The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling to a freehold-qualification, and partly of a ſubject ſuperior, for a ſmall feu-duty. And the rental riſes 16 l. 6 s. 8 d. in 1782, and the three following years.

LOT III.

MEAMS, Miln thereof, and Mill-lands, Balnagarrow, Chapeltown, Dykeſide, and Caldhame, whereof the yearly free-rent, including the riſes in 1780 and 1781, is 203 l. 9 s. 4 d. ſterl. and it riſes 5 l. more in 1782. The upſet price to be 4700 l.

On this lot is a thriving plantation of about 36 Scots acres of ground. The lands are very improveable, lie near the marle, and the thriving village of Kirriemuir, and hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

LOT IV.

The lands of OVER and NETHER MEGRIES, in the pariſh of Kirriemuir, the free-yearly rent whereof is 80 l. 6 s. 4 d. and the upſet price to be 2000 l.—The lands are of an excellent ſoil, in the neighbourhood of marle, and have a large improveable property-muir adjacent to them, not rentalled. The markets of Kirriemuir ſtand there; tent-meal is drawn by the proprietor, and his tenants pay no cuſtom.

LOT V.

The Lands of EASTER COULL, and Sir John Ogilvy's part of the Lands of BALLINTORE, Weſtertown, Langdrum, and Burnſide, lying in the pariſh of Lentrathan; the free rent whereof is 33 l. 9 s. 6 d. Alſo, an heritable right and tack of the Earl of Airly's part of Balintore, redeemable on payment of 2000 merks Scots. To be expoſed together at 1050 l. The lands afford excellent paſture, are of conſiderable extent, and very improveable. They are to hold feu of the purchaſer of lot I. for payment of 6 pennies Scots feu-duty.

LOT VI.

Lands of WESTMILL of GLENISLA, and miln thereof, Dalnacabock, Eaſter and Weſter Ward, and Dalchally, lying in the pariſh of Glenisla, whereof the free rent is 48 l. 9 s. 11 d. and the upſet price is to be 1100 l. They lie in the mouth of the Highlands, in a fine ſporting country, and very proper for goat whey quarters, having a ſmall ſlated dwelling-houſe lately repaired. They hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

LOT VII.

NEWTOWN PARKS, being fourteen in number, Little Park, Quarry, and Whammond's Faulds, whereof the yearly free-rent is 105 l. 1 s. 4 d. and the upſet price is to be 2500 l.—Theſe incloſures lie hard by the town of Kirriemuir, on the declivity of the hill, have a beautiful expoſure to the ſouth; and might be feued and builded on to great advantage, there being an excellent free-ſtone quarry in one of the incloſures, plenty of good water, and clumps of thriving firs belonging to them.

Perſons inclining a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale, may apply to Alex. Farquharſon, Eſq; accomptant in Edinburgh, or to John Gordon clerk to the ſignet, in whoſe hands the title-deeds, articles of ſale, and meaſurement of the lands may be ſeen.

The overſeer at Kinnordy will ſhew the houſe and different lots of the eſtate.

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